

BRIEF RESUME OF MEETING HELD ON  
POPULATION AND MANPOWER STUDIES

2 December 1947

<u>Present:</u>	Dudley Kirk	- State Department
	Dr. E. E. V. Henderson	- OSUSA-2
	Captain R. E. MacKinnon, USN	- ONI
	Colonel G. C. Rye	- USAF
	Lt. Col. George Garrett	- USAF
	W. C. Truheart	- AEC
		- CIA
		- CIA
		- CIA (Chairman)

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Opening comments by the Chairman:

This meeting was called as a result of a proposal by General Todd at the time that he was Deputy Director, G-2. He proposed that a meeting of all interested agencies be called to discuss the establishment of an integrated system for the production of intelligence dealing with population and manpower.

General Todd's letter, together with a request for comments and suggestions, was circulated by the Director of Central Intelligence and received favorable replies and some suggestions as to what should be included in the agenda for the meeting.

I would like to state at this point that it appears to me a large percentage of the material in this field falls under the category of basic intelligence and could be handled in the same manner as any other type of intelligence by the CIA Basic Intelligence Section which is now in the process of completing an outline for the National Intelligence Surveys. There is a section in the aforementioned outline which treats the subject type of intelligence fairly comprehensively. As for current trends and requirements, these can be handled by the appropriate division within CIA.

The first point which appears on the list for discussion is "Nature of present agency interests and responsibilities in the field and the extent of duplication".

Mr. Kirk of the State Department was asked to discuss this point. He suggested that the first paragraph in General Todd's letter was a rather strong statement. In this paragraph General Todd refers to unnecessary duplication, needless waste, etc. Mr. Kirk didn't think that was quite the problem. "It is not so much a question of duplication of effort as it is a matter of setting up a new service which does not now exist. There are now only one or two analysts in each agency concerned in this field, and very little duplication exists due to the fact that each one of these analysts is concerned himself with the end product with particular interest of the agency concerned. There is no formal integration because the purpose of the end product is very different. With particular regard to the State Department, our problems are, of course, emphasizing those aspects of population and trends that have a bearing on the determination of American foreign policy." He cited several examples to emphasize this point.

Dr. Henderson of G-2 was then called upon and stated that an over-all study is needed to be made on manpower utilization during the last war, the extent that they were able to make use of their manpower, which nations fell down and why, etc. "It is a tremendous job and should be done. We have to start with the basic data and make estimates for the present and the future on the present data. We have to make use of the basic data for the estimation of military potential and military manpower. Military men of military age doesn't mean military men available; it has to be processed further -- use made of that manpower re labor forces and what the picture will be in 5 to 15 years."

Captain MacKinnon of the Navy stated that his Department was working on similar lines as the Army in the preparation of JAMIS and also have a statistical section compiling figures as to naval strengths of the various naval powers. Aside from those two items, there are no other manpower studies.

Colonel Rye of the Air Force stated that his Intelligence Division isn't at the present time making any manpower or population studies as such. "However, we are interested in population and manpower broken down into skilled and unskilled labor which will be of use in our studies of the various targets we might want to make from the air on certain industries. In the past war in using high explosive bombs, the industries, in a great many cases, were destroyed but it has been found that only 5% of the manpower were killed. We are looking forward to the future in the light of the possibility of not damaging the installations so much and concentrating on skilled workers and people employed by these industries. The end results of such a plan are obvious. We are very much interested in obtaining such information as we can use from any agency capable of producing it to be used in our own strategic studies."

Mr. Trusheart of the Atomic Energy Commission stated that his agency had a minimum interest in the problem and that they were interested mainly from a viewpoint of over-all broad intelligence. "Any specific questions we might have would be details on concentration of labor in various phases; might need some information on the medical treatment of diseases caused by radio activity."

The Chairman at this point suggested that it seemed that a centralized plan for the production of subject intelligence would be of great benefit to all the agencies represented at the meeting. This was concurred in by all present.

The next point to be discussed was that of the need for a central working group and how it should be organized. It was agreed unanimously that such a sub-committee or working group should be appointed.

Some discussion ensued as to the inclusion of several other government agencies such as the Bureau of the Census and the National Office of Vital

Statistics. It was finally agreed, however, that the latter two named agencies could contribute valuable assistance to the working group and should be included in the program. It was also considered that the inclusion of the Bureau of the Budget in the program would be of value.

The question of security classification of this project was brought up, and it was generally agreed that it should be kept as low as possible in order that full use could be made of the services of agencies outside the IAC. It was considered that "Confidential" would probably be the highest classification required except in rare instances.

In conclusion, the Chairman suggested that CIA prepare a memorandum to be addressed to the Departments represented at the meeting, together with the Bureau of the Census and the National Office of Vital Statistics. This memorandum would include a request for a brief compilation of the material now on hand within the agencies which was used for the execution of their missions in this field, together with the gaps or requirements needed to be supplied from other sources. Each agency would be requested also to appoint a representative member of the working group. These representatives will be called to meet after the agencies have had sufficient time to prepare the data requested above. This was agreed to and the meeting was adjourned.